

## COL. BURR.

About six or seven weeks ago we published an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hampshire County, Mass. respecting Burr, and Eaton's opinion of him. We were shortly afterwards favored with the sight of another letter from the same gentleman, of which we will now give an extract, more particular than the former. We would just premise, that it is rumored that serious movements are making in Kentucky—that Burr's adventures &c. have occupied the president & heads of departments four days—and that a warrant has been issued to arrest Burr on a charge of high treason. We know not how much credit should be attached to the rumors—we proceed to give the extract above alluded to.

October 10th, 1806.

"Gen. EATON, about three or four weeks since, publicly declared before several gentlemen in this town, 'that last winter at the city of Washington, Burr informed him of his plan, and invited him (Eaton) to join him. Eaton attended to it, and drew from him every thing he could, and he says that Burr, as he supposed, expecting his countenance in it, kept nothing back. Eaton asked if he had, or intended to have, any intercourse with Miranda?—Burr answered, no; we must hang Miranda! After obtaining what information he could, Eaton went directly to the President, and disclosed the affair (probably only in part) and advised him to beware of Burr, and expect disturbance from that quarter. Jefferson told him he had nothing to fear. The inhabitants of that section of the Union were attached to the government and administration, and particularly to himself (Jefferson.)"

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

A letter was received in town yesterday, viz. Boston from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 30th August, which states, that the news of the Capture of Buenos Ayres reached the Cape on the 15th August, and immediately afterwards 3000 troops left the Cape for Buenos Ayres as a reinforcement.

At the Charter Election of the city of New-York for members of the Corporation, the federal ticket has prevailed in six wards out of nine.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

## MIRANDA DEFEATED.

CAPTAIN FOSTER, arrived here on Saturday in twenty-five days from Trinidad informs, that 3 days previous to his sailing, a Mr. Taylor, (who had embarked in the expedition with Miranda) reached that place with the unpleasant intelligence of their defeat in landing at the Caracas. He stated, that the troops which Miranda had collected at Trinidad, did not amount to more than 400 men; that with this additional force, he had proceeded on his expedition; but immediately on his landing was attacked, and totally defeated; that Miranda lost in the engagement the greatest part of his troops; and with much difficulty secured his retreat with the wreck of his little army in one of the small vessels belonging to his squadron; that the Leander was captured, and capt. Johnson, who commanded her, and most of his officers, were beheaded.—Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Among our London papers we find the Times, Courier and Evening Star, of the 15th Sept. bearing later than any noticed in the New-York prints, and we believe, are the latest London papers received on the Continent.—Their contents are decidedly indicative of war.—A rumour had prevailed in London on the 25th, that the difference between France and Prussia, was compromised, and that Lord Lauderdale's negotiation was in a train of pacific adjustment—it was even stated that the expeditions, which were ready to sail from England, had been countermanded; these reports were however contradicted on the 25th, and by the evening prints of that day, it appears that the rumour was a stock-jobbing finess. No messenger having arrived from the continent, and the expeditions having sailed from different ports, as stated in our London details of the 26th.

It was believed in London that a messenger had been dispatched for the recall of Lord Lauderdale.

November 22.

The conjectures concerning Burr's expedition appears to be multiplied, only with a view to divert attention from the real object. The public will do well to consider the bearing of the following facts—

Certain members of congress (and if it should be necessary they shall be named) and the fact substantiated in legal form) did declare that an armed force to be raised in the United States, would enter and take possession of that part of the Mississippi territory called the Yazoo.

An attempt was made last session of congress by well disposed men to have a settlement of citizens made in that territory, in order to preserve the territory from evils similar to those experienced by Pennsylvania from lawless intruders; the principle of settlement was an obligation for a given time to perform military services in that district only.

This measure met the approbation of the executive.

But it was frustrated in congress upon a naked plea of its resemblance to feudalism. Those who opposed it on this plea, were not, however, in the secret; many worthy men opposed it from principle, but the great Yazoo squad opposed it from an apprehension that it would at a blow, destroy all their speculative and corrupt projects.

This project of a feudal colony, which would not, in any shape, be more arbitrary than the first grade of territorial governments, was frustrated by Yazoo influence in congress.

When the secret proceedings were going forward in congress, many discerning politicians thought it would be expedient to augment the military establishment on the Mississippi. The avowed object of which was to repel Spanish intruders and aggressions; but another object, not avowed, was

to be provided with a competent force, disposable and with alacrity to repel the Yazoo in surgery.

The Yazoo phalanx in congress, perhaps discerning the real object, or perhaps seeing that a force of 3000 men in that neighborhood would afford a formidable resistance to their designs, under pretence of opposing standing armies, opposed the augmentation of the military establishment in that quarter; and although the executive was solicitous to have an effective force in that quarter, which late experience proved to be requisite, still by the unity of action of the speculators in congress—all taking the sign and pass word from the post master general, this project was also marred.

Now it is a certain fact that col. Burr did make offers to a number of young men at Pittsburgh, of lands, and that the expedition was to be at a very short distance; that the young men rejected the proffered promotion, and applied to a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania to make affidavits of the facts, which judge deemed it to be his duty to communicate the facts to the executive of the United States.

It is a fact that immense sums of money, with several pieces of artillery were passed to the western country in the course of the last fall; and that the persons concerned in their transportation—were in constant and secret intercourse with Mr. Burr last winter at Washington city.

The money above alluded to came principally from Boston, and the names of the parties we are possessed of. Several large deposits of money have been made in the Western country at different points.

And it is said, that intrigue was successfully employed to obtain the passage of a law of congress last session, favoring this deposit of money for a great occasion; the congress was imposed upon by specious reasons of a very different nature, to pass it.

These facts may, perhaps add to the perplexity of the subject, among such a variety of rumours—but the facts themselves stand upon ground that is not to be shaken, and must, at least, prove worthy of public remembrance and reflection.—Aurora.

NORFOLK, Nov. 18.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, November 11, a Sweepstake for three years old Colts.

Mr. Brown's b. f. Nancy Whirligig, by Cormorant, 1 1  
Mr. Cooke's b. c. Will-have-it, by Whip, 2 2

SECOND DAY.

Four mile heats, for 500 dollars.

Mr. Wilson's b. h. Adams, by Bedford, 4 1 1  
Mr. Wilkes's c. s. h. Wonder by Druid, 1 2 3  
Mr. Wynn's c. s. g. Bumper, by Fair, 5 3 2  
Mr. Mosby's b. s. Menticello, by Diomed, 3 4 dr.  
Mr. Brown's s. s. Topgallant, by Druid, 2 5 dr.

THIRD DAY.

A Sweepstake, mile heats, 25 dollars entrance, for three years old colts.

Mr. Cooke's Fair Play, 1 1  
Mr. Godwin's b. f. Knowsley, 2 2  
Mr. Smith's Grey Fox, dis.

FOURTH DAY.

Mile heats, for the Ladies Purse of 100 dollars, best 5 in 5.

Mr. Ruffin's Snow Bird, 4 2 2 1  
Mr. Mosby's Dragon, 1 1 3 bolt.  
Mr. Brown's Whirligig, 2 3 1 bolt.  
Mr. Cooke's Miser, 3 4 bolt.

FIFTH DAY.

A Purse of 200 dollars, two mile heats.

Mr. Wilson's s. g. Whiskey, 3 2 1 1  
Mr. Godwin's b. s. Doctor, 4 1 2 fell.  
Mr. Cooke's s. g. Miser, 1 3  
Mr. Seaman's s. s. Rainbow, 5 4  
Mr. Brown's s. s. Speculator, 2 dist.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 30.

Public curiosity is still on tiptoe relative to the object of Colonel Burr's visits to the Western country. He is still in this town, where he has been for some time—yet all his transactions are enveloped in mystery.

Various are the conjectures on the subject. Some favorable, others unfavorable to the reputation of Col. Burr. That some grand object is in contemplation we have no doubt; and we are disposed to think that object not unfavorable to the interests of the union. At present it would be improper to publish our opinions; but if our suspicions are well founded, a few months will probably lay his plans before the public.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 12.

On Tuesday the 14th inst. about 6 o'clock in the evening, Gen. Eaton, passing on horseback alone, over the pine plain, about three miles distant from this town, was attacked by a foot-pad who suddenly sprang out of the bushes, on the side of the road, attempting with his left hand, to seize the bridle, and having in his right hand a pistol or bludgeon—the horse started, and this prevented his reaching the bridle; at the same time nearly dismounting Gen. Eaton—he however recovered, turned his horse, and with a loaded whip made a stroke at the fellow, which he could perceive came very near his head without reaching him; he retired hastily to the bushes. The darkness rendered it impossible (says the general) to determine what weapon or weapons the assailant had, or to give any description of his person, other than that he was a tall stout man, in a short sailor's jacket. A person of this description passed the turnpike gate eight miles east of the place where the attempt was made, about two o'clock the next day.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Surveyors of the different counties in Virginia, who are in arrears to the College of William and Mary, are earnestly requested to pay up immediately their respective balances.

Wm. COLEMAN, Treasurer to the College of W. & M. Williamsburg, Nov. 18, 1806. 2w

TICKETS in the Second Class of the William and Mary College Lottery are for sale at this office.

AT a MEETING of the Magistrates of the city of Richmond, at the Poor and Work House, on Saturday the 15th of November, 1806: It was determined, that the said Poor and Work House, be put into operation on the first day of December following, under the management of NATHANIEL SHEPHERD, who hath been appointed the keeper thereof.

E. CARRINGTON, Mayor.

MY SCHOOL in Hanover, will commence the 20th of the first month (January); those who wish to engage with me are requested to make early application. BENJAMIN BATES. 11th mo. 27th, 1806. 4t

## A Valuable Farm for sale.

BEING desirous to remove to the state of Kentucky, I will sell the farm on which I now live, containing by estimation three hundred and fifty acres of valuable LAND, lying in Hanover county, on Chickahomony river, adjoining the land of Gen. Marshall and Daniel Trueheart, Esq. and within nine miles of the city of Richmond. It is probable that a new road will be shortly opened to cross Chickahomony opposite to the said land, which will reduce the distance to only five miles and a half to the said City. There is upon this Farm a commodious and convenient dwelling house, with all other necessary out houses, and a new Ice-house, built upon the best construction, near a very fine spring; a handsome Yard, and Garden neatly inclosed with sawed paling; a young Apple orchard, containing 750 trees, and a Peach orchard, containing 1200 trees, all just beginning to bear; they were well selected, at great trouble and expense, from the best nurseries in the state, and are handsomely planted and inclosed. The farm is laid off into three fields, and is well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, Wheat and other small grain, and a part of the land will bring prime Tobacco. I will also sell one half of the Grist-mill, known by the name of White's mill, adjoining the said Farm. The mill-pond and Chickahomony afford as many fine fresh water fish throughout the year as any situation in the state, and wild fowl in their season, all of which may be procured with very little trouble. Should I meet with a purchaser between this and the last of January next, I will at that time give possession. There are forty bushels of wheat well put in this fall on the farm. WILLIAM WHITE. 25th November, 1806. 1m

## The Subscriber,

TAKES this opportunity to inform citizens, and all whom it may concern, that he intends at his Seminary, about six doors below the old City Tavern, Richmond, to teach the Greek, the Latin, and the French languages, the English Grammar, in a way to make them useful to society, and not in that method of causing pupils to repeat without any substantial knowledge of the same.

He likewise means to teach Navigation, Surveying, Arithmetic, writing, Chronology, History civil and natural, Metaphysics, Logic, Ethics and the eight branches of natural Philosophy, and Geography relating to the Atlas, and the minute use of the Globes. Terms, Navigation and Surveying, ten dollars per piece; the languages, Arithmetic and writing for the ensuing season, are reduced to six dollars per quarter. The branches of Philosophy at fifty shillings per quarter. He will likewise board at a reasonable rate.

N. B. By the beginning of December at his night school, he will teach the above arts & sciences, from seven to nine o'clock. Terms a six pence per night to such as engage by the month, and one shilling per night to such as engage by the week. Employers shall be regarded as kind, the morals and studies of pupils shall punctually be attended to.

HUGH WHITE, A. M. November 25, 1806. w3t

## JOHN PUMFREY, Book-Binder &amp; Stationer,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the House formerly occupied by Messrs. Dunsmore and Turner, two doors below his old stand, where he keeps on hand, made of materials of the first quality, and best workmanship,

A VARIETY OF Letter Books, Invoice do. Tobacco do. Day do. Journals & Ledgers, Account Current Books, Bill Books, Receipt do. With a variety of other articles used in Mercantile and Legal Professions, which he offers for sale on the most liberal terms.

He has also for Sale, Writing Paper of all kinds, Drawing do. Blue Blotting and Cartridge do. Wrapping do. Parchment and Pasteboards, Ink Powder, Black and Red, Japan and Common Ink, Durable Ink, for marking on Linen with a pen, Ink-Stands of various kinds, Pocket Books and Tablets, Quills and made Pens of various prices, Penknives, Sportsmen's & Pocket do. Playing Cards, Message do. River's Water Colors, and India Ink, Lead Pencils Black and Red, Camel Hair Pencils, Slates and Slate Pencils, &c. &c. Likewise an assortment of School Books, and Paper Hangings—Books ruled and bound to any pattern.

Orders faithfully executed, and Book-Binding of every description performed with fidelity and dispatch. N. B. Elegant Looking-Glasses & Prints in burnished Gold Frames. Nov. 21. 3w

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## The Stranger in Ireland, OR A TOUR

In the Southern and Western parts of that country.

In the year 1805.

By JOHN CARR, esq. of the honorable society of the middle temple, author of a Northern Summer or travels round the Baltic; the Stranger in France, &c."

"ORIGINAL ANECDOTES of FREDERICK the GREAT, King of Prussia, and of his family, his court, his ministers, his academies, and his literary friends—collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that prince; translated from the French of D. THIÉBAULT, Professor of Belles Lettres in the royal academy of Berlin—in 2 vols. price four shillings.

Few works have been presented to the public so justly esteemed in Europe and America as this. The Author has delineated the character of this great man in a manner so ingeniously that no person can read it without feeling a gratification which few works are calculated to produce in a similar degree."

"Life of William Pitt,

"Late prime minister of Great Britain, with Biographical notices of his principal Friends and illustrious Contemporaries."

"Charnock's Memoirs of Lord Nelson."

"Moore's Epistolary Odes, and other Poems."

"The Revolutionary Plutarch."

A few of the above interesting works are just received & for sale at this office.

## NOTICE.

THE Members of the Mutual Assurance Society, against fire on buildings of the State of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual General Meeting to be held at the Capitol, on the first Monday in January next, which is the fifth day of the said Month.

Any Member who doth not attend, at the said Meeting, in person or by proxy, will be represented by the Member of the State Legislature, of the County, or the Senator of the District wherein such absentee resides.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 24th, 1806. The Printers in this State are requested to insert the above once a week for four weeks.

## COMMUNICATION.

I HAVE the satisfaction to announce to the public at large, and the Members of that philanthropic Society, in particular, that the Mutual Insurance goes on very well; in spite of all the misfortunes it has met with—of fires unparalleled in the U. States—of prejudices, and the intrigues carried on against it—I believe that malice suggested the sale of the warrant at auction, perhaps some shavers may have contrived it; our Cashier General told me, that he had offered from his own money, four hundred dollars, until the half quota came in from the country. The town funds are now very well, and increase daily by the half quota additional premiums, and new Insurances. Since the Norfolk fire we have had to pay but for few houses in the towns. As by the extraordinary great losses by fire, sustained at Norfolk, in February 1804, the funds, then on hand, were entirely absorbed, and the several fires, which have since the separation happened in the country, took away all the funds belonging to the country Insurance, which has made the call of two thirds of a quota, on those whose buildings are situated in the country necessary to replenish the funds agreeable to the charter.

Much has been said concerning the quotas. I cannot see the great hardship, by some complained of—the institution was organized in 1795; then a person who insured a brick house covered with wood, paid on entering 150 cents per hundred dollars, and in 1799, a quota of 150 cents, which is only three per cent. for eleven years Insurances. Notwithstanding the enormous losses by fire sustained by the Society, when it would have cost abroad eleven and perhaps more per cent. I have it from the mouth of a gentleman, whose house is on the Capitol Square, isolated from others, but one, built of brick and covered with tile, that he pays one guinea per cent. per annum in the Phoenix Insurance Company; when in the Mutual Insurance, he would have had to pay only, about two and one half per cent. during that period. Houses which are contiguous to a number of others pay more, and so they ought. In the original plan, which I had laid down, the additional premiums for additional hazard of contiguity of other buildings, wharves, &c. were higher, but I was over ruled, and they were lowered—at the decennial revision I proposed the augmentation for additional hazard again, and it was with some amendments adopted. Now, I think that the premiums are put as they ought to be, that is, they are equalized as high as the multiplicity of the various cases will permit; from this it proceeds that those whose buildings are more hazardously situated, on account of contiguity to other buildings, wharves, &c. have to pay additional premiums. If gentlemen will examine into the nature of this Insurance, I am confident that they will find, that it is founded upon just and true principles, and that the transactions of the business are carried on accordingly; there may be defects in the laws and resolutions: the people have it in their power to amend them, so as the majority may think best. It is devoutly to be wished, that every citizen would lend his assisting hand to make it as general as possible, as we have, I believe, upwards of four hundred thousand buildings in this state, and the houses might average 400 dollars, then annually losses must happen to the amount of 40,000 dollars, or 100 buildings must burn before each house's share would

be ten cents per annum: of course, if the Insurance was general, one premium would be more than sufficient, to pay the losses and expenses; this shews the great utility that every exertion should be used to bring it to that desirable end of a general Insurance, as contemplated by the original plan, laid down by me. Hitherto, the Society has met with the most extraordinary losses by fire; we must hope that they will not happen again; it is very improbable that the Society can lose as much at a time again, as on the South side of the Main street at Norfolk, where the two great fires happened, which made the quotas necessary; very few buildings are now insured here, and in other parts, where they have to pay large additional premiums; several have withdrawn. Of those, whose houses do not come under the high additional premiums, few have withdrawn, so that the Mutual Insurance, stands now on a much safer footing.

The two thirds of a quota, or two thirds of the premium paid on entering, for the country, and the half quota and additional premium for the towns, serve to form funds to pay for future losses: So that after the payment thereof, it may be a long while before they may have to pay any more, and particularly from the country, perhaps never.

Had my original plan been followed, to have an agent in each large town, and one in each county, and paid them, what was afterwards improperly called, tax on the policy—the Insurance would have been made general, when never any quota would have been necessary. At the first General Meeting the article which proposed to have those agents, was struck out, and their intended pay, stiled improperly tax on the policy, when it ought to have been called additional premium: because it went like the other premiums to the general funds, and was like them laid out in stock for the use of the Society. It was one of these sums paid on entering, of course became and is a premium: therefore I cannot see how some gentlemen can so far misconstrue or miscomprehend, to deny that it was or is a part of the premium, of course it ought to be included in the quota: however, it has specially been agreed upon that in the late call from the country no part of the tax shall be included in the two thirds of the quota. The funds must be kept up; it matters very little if they pay under one or the other denomination.

W. F. AST.

Richmond, Nov. 24, 1806.

No doubt the printers of this state will, for the information of their customers, insert the above in their respective papers.

## NOTICE,

THAT by mutual consent, the firm of WOLFE & BRADSHAW, is dissolved from and after the date hereof.—All persons having any demands against the said firm, will apply for payment to Benj. Bradshaw, and all persons indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to either of us. From the liberal indulgence heretofore given to their customers, it is hoped that no further delay will be used, by them, in withholding their several balances.

Benj. Wolfe.

Benj. Bradshaw.

Goochland, Nov. 26, 1806.

The Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that the business heretofore conducted by the above firm, will be continued by them, at the same place—That they now have on hand a general assortment of

## GROCERIES,

Which they are determined to sell at moderate prices, and for cash or country produce only.

Benj. Bradshaw, & Co.

THE executors of John Netherland having determined on closing their accounts by the first day of January next, will on the 15th day of December next, at the late dwelling house of John Netherland, dec. proceed to SELL, to the highest bidder, the stock of CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP, PLANTATION UTENSILS and about fifty barrels of CORN, and 12 or 1500 lb. of good PORK. All persons having claims against the estate who have not made them known, are requested to bring them forward on the day of sale, as provision will be made to discharge them. The stock of cattle is equid to any in the county; among them is a Bull worthy the attention of any person wishing to improve his stock.

At the same time will be HIRED, for the ensuing year, six likely FELLOWS, and sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE will be sold. The terms of sale will be on a credit, with approved security.

FRA. E. HARRIS, JOSIAH SMITH, RICHD. NETHERLAND, } Exrs

Nov. 15th, 1806.

At the same time and place will be SOLD, four or five likely young NEGROES, for cash or on a short credit.

Just Received at this Office,

The American Lady's and Gentleman's

## POCKET-BOOK,

For the year 1807.

Price, Morocco \$1.25—Sheep 75 Cts

ON the first day of January next, at the late Dwelling-House of Mrs. A. Woodson, dec. in the county of Powhatan WILL BE SOLD, SEVEN OR EIGHT

## Likely Negroes,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys & Girls.—At the same time and place will also be SOLD, a variety of HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN FURNITURE—Stock of Cattle and Sheep; among the Household Furniture are some very fine Feather Beds.—Twelve months credit, will be given for all sums above ten dollars, all sums under cash will be expected.—Bonds with approved security will be required, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NAIHL. SELDEN, Ex'r.

Powhatan, Nov. 1, 1806. wtds

## BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Office.